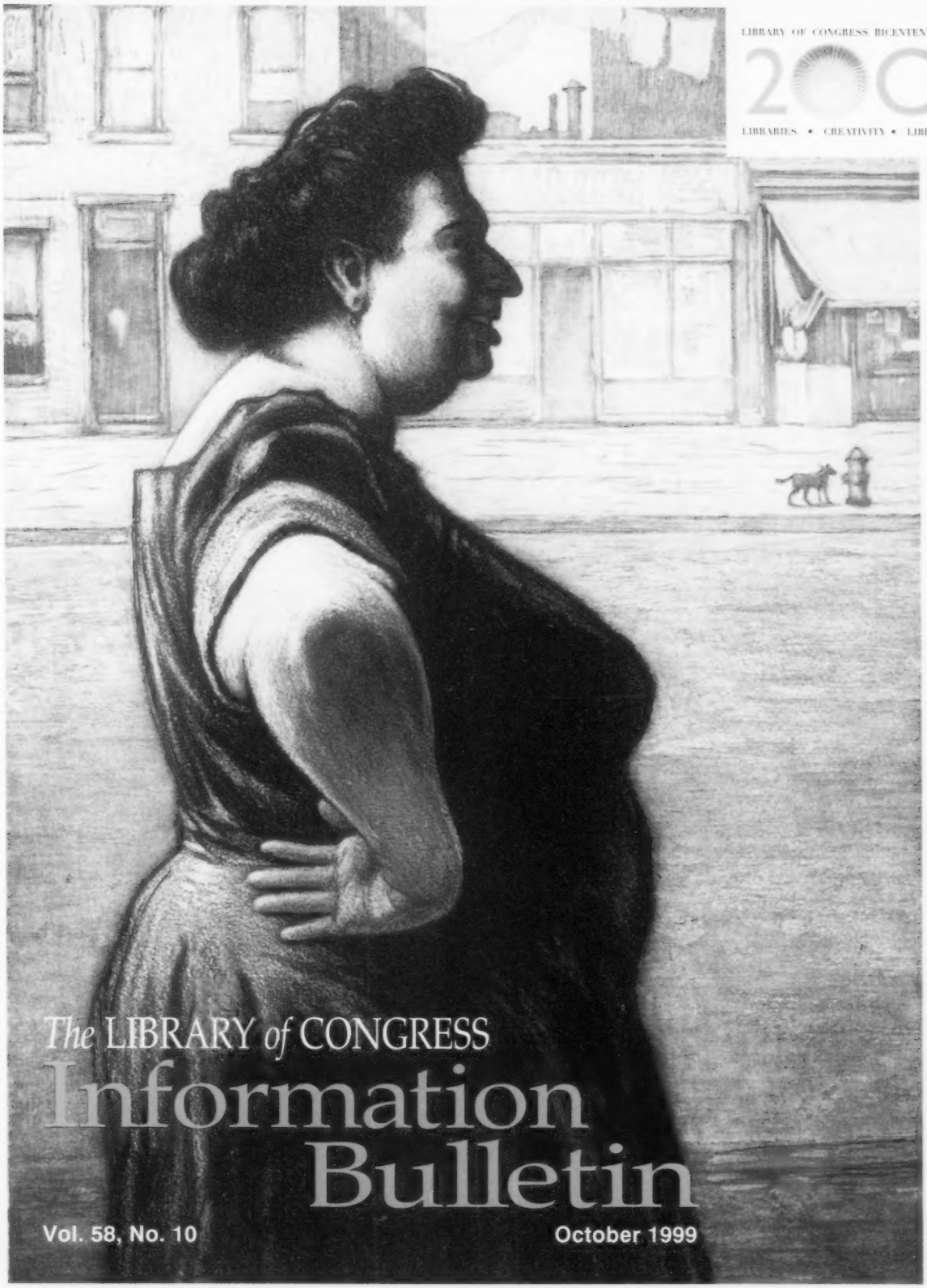

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 10 October 1999

***Boss of the Block* from 'Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings'**

Also in This Issue: The Hispanic Division Turns 60

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 58, No. 10 October 1999

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
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LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: *Boss of the Block,* ca. 1939, is one of more than 50 examples of American realist graphic art to go on display at the Library this month. *Aquatint and etching by Martin Lewis.*

Cover Story: A new exhibition, "Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948" features works on paper by leading North American artists. Also, the Preservation Division works to save these original pieces of artwork from deterioration. 240

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New in American Memory: Religious petitions from Virginia, first-person narratives from the American South, and African American sheet music are now available on-line. 231

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

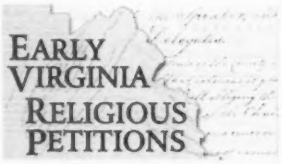
Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production and Design

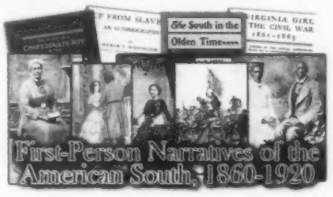
New in American Memory

Religious Petitions, Narratives, African American Sheet Music

In the first of three electronic collections relating to the American South, "Early Virginia Religious Petitions" presents images of 423 petitions submitted to the Virginia legislature between 1774 and 1802 from more than 80 counties and cities. These petitions, as well as the two other collections, can be seen at the American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**.



Drawn from the Library of Virginia's Legislative Petitions Collection, the petitions concern such topics as the historic debate over the separation of church and state championed by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, the rights of dissenters such as Quakers and Baptists, the sale and division of property in the established church and the dissolution of unpopular vestries. The collection provides searchable access to the petitions' places of origin and a brief summary of each petition's contents, as well as summaries of an additional 74 petitions that are no longer extant. The collection complements the Library of Congress exhibition "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" (**www.loc.gov/exhibits**) and is a collaborative venture between the Library of Congress and the Library of Virginia.



A second new collection, "First-Person Narratives of the American South, 1860-1920," documents the American South from the viewpoint of Southerners. It includes more than 100 diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, travel accounts and ex-slave narratives published during and after the Civil War. These titles were digitized with an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Competition. This American Memory presentation also provides access to another 40 first-person narratives, many published before 1860.

Southerners comprise one third of the U. S. population, but only in recent decades have scholars and the general public begun to explore fully the richness and diversity of the Southern experience. These first-person narratives describe Southern life between 1860 and 1920, a period of enormous change. Defeat in the Civil War destroyed slavery-based social, political and economic hierarchies, and Southerners had to create new ones. Many farmers, confronted by periodic depressions and market turmoil, joined political and social protest movements. For African Americans, the end of slavery brought hope for unprecedented control of their lives.

Southerners recorded their stories of these times in print, diaries and letters, but few first-person narratives, other than those written by the social and economic elite, found their way into the national print culture. This digital collection focuses primarily on the first-person narratives of some of the relatively inaccessible populations. The voices of women, African Americans, enlisted men, laborers and Native Americans take precedence over those of general officers and notable politicians. Similarly, accounts of life on the farm or in the servants' quarters have priority over accounts of battles and public lives.

The texts for "First-Person Narratives of the American South, 1860-1920" come from the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Southern Historical Collection is one of the largest collections of Southern manuscripts in the country, while the North Carolina Collection provides the most complete printed documentation of a single state anywhere.

The third collection, "African American Sheet Music, 1850-1920," has been selected from the Sheet Music Collection at the John Hay Library at Brown University. The full collection consists of approximately 500,000 items, of which perhaps 250,000 are currently available for use. It is one of the largest collections of sheet music in any library in the United States. The sheet music, primarily vocal music of American imprint, dates from the 18th century to the present day, with the largest concentration of titles in the period 1840-1950. Its digitization is made possible by a Library of Congress/Ameritech award.

Categories of particular note in the full collection include 19th century color lithographs; the works of Boston lithographers; music relating to World Wars I and II; music from the Yiddish-American stage at the turn of the century; early American imprints; Confederate imprints; Broadway show music; movie music; musical settings of American poetry; Rhode Island music; octavo band arrangements; and a very large collection of general popular music of the 19th and 20th centuries.

One of the most important categories in the Sheet Music Collection is the African Americana. The African American-related sheet music includes songs from the heyday of antebellum minstrelsy in the 1850s and from the abolitionist movement of the same period.

American Memory is a project of the Library of Congress National Digital Library Program, which aims to make available by 2000, in collaboration with other research institutions, more than 6 million items of American history. Already, more than 2.5 million items are available.

The Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition concluded in 1999. A $2 million gift from Ameritech made this program possible. During its three years of making awards, 33 institutions large and small have received awards to digitize their collections and make them available through American Memory. ◆

Libraries • Liberty • Creativity

Bicentennial Celebration Activities

The Bicentennial of the Library of Congress will be celebrated with a series of events that draw on the unparalleled collections and expert staff of the world's largest library. From concerts and exhibitions to symposia and on-line presentations, the Library's Bicentennial activities will be accessible to Americans everywhere. Following is a calendar of events, as of press time. For the most up-to-date Bicentennial calendar, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial.**

OCTOBER 1999

October 1999 – May 2002

"I Hear America Singing"

Whether in Washington or on the Web, visitors can enjoy a three-year series of free concerts with "I Hear America Singing." Taking its title from a Walt Whitman poem, the series encompasses both classical and popular compositions, exploring the range, diversity and originality of American music.

Concerts for the 1999-2000 season began Oct. 1 with Bobby Short and His Orchestra and will close with a Stephen Sondheim Salute on his 70th birthday. The season includes a rich array that includes a celebration of the centennial of the birth of one of the nation's finest composers, Aaron Copland, in a special program on Nov. 18, 2000, and concerts by the Juilliard String Quartet and the Martha Graham Dance Company.

"I Hear America Singing" will look back to our heritage of popular song and our roles as listeners as well as performers — in schools and parades, at worship and social gatherings. Information about the concert series is available on-line at **www.loc.gov**. For recorded information, call the concert line, (202) 707-5502.

NOVEMBER 1999

Nov. 17, 1999 - March 4, 2000

"John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations"

In "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," treasures rarely seen by the public from the two largest libraries in the English-speaking world will be brought together in an unprecedented exhibition. Visitors will learn how U.S.-British relations evolved from Colonial times and the American Revolution through the 18th and 19th centuries, over the course of two World Wars to the present.

Americans like to think baseball was invented in the 19th century in Cooperstown, N.Y., but a British children's book called *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book* described the game a century earlier, bases and all. The book will be on view along with Charles Dickens's walking stick, a handwritten Beatles score, and a copy of the "Star Spangled Banner," written in Francis Scott Key's own hand to the tune of an 18th century English drinking song, "To Anecreon in Heaven."

On view Nov. 17 through March 4, 2000, "John Bull and Uncle Sam" will be mounted in the Northwest Gallery and Pavilion of the 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. Exhibition hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday - Saturday; it will also be available on-line at **www.loc.gov**. For information, call (202) 707-4604.

MARCH 2000

March 6-10, 2000

"Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order"

Upheavals, wars and revolutions have altered the so-called world order, but for more than two centuries, democracy in the United States has remained steadfast. "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," a weeklong symposium with sessions at the Library and New York University, will explore how the relationship between law and democracy has fostered the spread of freedom and human rights across the globe.

Participants, including Supreme Court justices and other distinguished jurists, will look at how countries with differing legal traditions confront major common problems. How does the law affect the economy, the environment, international sovereignty and justice? Are "human rights" universal? What is the relationship between religion and the state? How do culture and religion affect the making and enforcement of the law?

APRIL 2000

April 3-4, 2000

"Poetry in America: Reading, Performance and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries"

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky launched his Favorite Poem Project in 1997 with President and Mrs. Clinton reading their favorite poems at the White House. During the "Poetry in America" symposium, he will present to the Library of Congress tapes made during the last two years of Americans from all walks of life reading their favorite poems. The archives will reside permanently at the Library as one of its Bicentennial "Gifts to the Nation." Says Mr. Pinsky: "These audio and video tapes will be a permanent record, at the end of the century, of what we Americans choose, and what we do with our voices and faces, when asked to say aloud a poem that we love."

Mr. Pinsky, the first Poet Laureate to serve three consecutive terms, will be joined in this two-day poetry reading and symposium by three Pulitzer Prize-winning poets, Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin, who have been named Special Consultants in Poetry for the Bicentennial.

April 24 - Oct. 31, 2000

"Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty"

The nation's third president was a Renaissance man whose library formed the core of the Library of Congress. In this Bicentennial exhibition, visitors will see the only surviving fragment of his first draft of the Declaration of Independence, his instructions to the explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, his letter to his friend James Madison on the need for continuing revolution and Jefferson's epitaph.

The display will also include a re-creation of Jefferson's library, two-thirds of which burned in an 1851 fire in the Capitol, where the Library was housed. Many of these volumes have since been replaced. A worldwide search is under way for the remaining 700 volumes needed to reconstitute the original collection of 6,487. Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys

football team, and his wife, Gene, have given the Library $1 million to purchase the volumes once they are located.

"Genius of Liberty" draws on the Library's unparalleled presidential materials. It will trace the origins and evolution of Jefferson's thinking and examine his influence on the nation and our concept of liberty. The exhibition will also be on-line at the Library's Web site, **www.loc.gov**. The exhibition information line is (202) 707-4604.

April 24 - Sept. 23, 2000

"The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale"

The yellow brick road will end in Washington when the Library presents "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," an exhibition devoted entirely to this timeless tale. For an entire century, L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* has enchanted children young and old. The exhibition will mark the centennial of the book's publication, which was registered for copyright at the Library in 1900.

Because of its role as the nation's Copyright Office, the Library contains many rare or unique items related to *The Wizard of Oz* in its collections. Among them are Baum's original handwritten copyright application, a first edition of the book, copies of the 13 other books that Baum later wrote about the land of Oz, pop-up books showing the Oz characters, posters for stage and film adaptations, as well as materials relating to the enormously popular 1939 film with Judy Garland. The exhibition will also feature costumes, film props and other memorabilia, from classic to camp.

Visitors to the exhibition in Washington and to the Library's Web site will see how this story changed and endured and why it continues to delight new generations of Americans. For information, call (202) 707-4604.

April 24, 2000

The Library of Congress's 200th Birthday

On April 24, the Library's 200th birthday, a birthday block party, open to the public, will include well-known invited performing artists and "Living Legends," whose creativity is represented in the Library's vast collections.

The U.S. Postal Service will issue a commemorative stamp at the Library. On April 25, 2000, through the end of May, libraries across the United States will hold second-day issue events where patrons can have the Library of Congress commemorative stamp marked with a special cancellation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL

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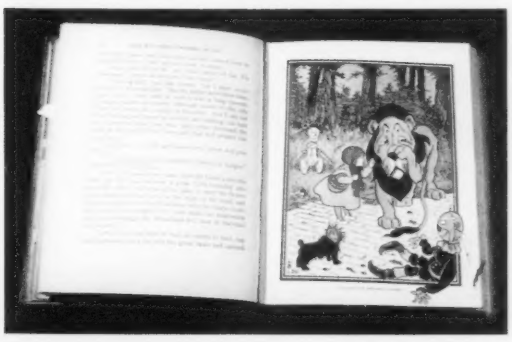
The U.S. Mint will issue commemorative coins. Plans include the issuance of the first bimetallic (gold and platinum) commemorative coin in U.S. history, making it highly collectible. The coin is one of only two commemoratives to be issued in 2000. Proceeds from the coins will allow Americans to support the educational goals of the Library.

The Bicentennial Time Capsule, "Reminding the Future," will be sealed. It will preserve a collection of items that capture the spirit of the Library of Congress in 2000. The artifacts will reflect the work, languages, activities, preoccupations and the milestones of daily life at the Library. They will be secured in the vault in the Librarian's Ceremonial Office. The capsule will remain sealed until April 24, 2100, the Library's tricentennial.



The Library Sales Shop will offer a custom-designed, limited edition, commemorative Lenox china bowl featuring an artist's rendering of the glorious Thomas Jefferson Building with gold embellishment modeled after architectural elements of one of the loveliest public buildings in America.

Throughout the year, local libraries nationwide are holding events celebrating the 200th birthday of the Library of Congress while at the same time drawing attention to the vital role public libraries play in their own communities.

MAY 2000

May 23, 2000

A Celebration of America's "Local Legacies"

Americans everywhere have been documenting their unique local traditions and sending that documentation to the Library for inclusion in the collections of its American Folklife Center.

The Local Legacies projects, which were selected by members of Congress in every state and four territories — American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands — celebrate the nation's diversity as a source of its strength and vitality.

From zydeco music to decoy carving, rodeos to dogsled races, parades to food festivals, Local Legacies is reaching into every corner of the nation to document America's folk heritage.

Working with their members of Congress, Americans are participating in an unprecedented effort to document the cultural heritage of communities throughout the nation. The project is the keystone of the Bicentennial celebration. Documentation of Local Legacies is being achieved through the volunteer efforts of individuals, organizations and institutions.

On May 23, all participants and members of Congress will be invited to the Library of Congress to celebrate their cultural and historic contributions to the Bicentennial. Selections from the Local Legacies projects will be digitized and shared electronically over the Internet at **www.loc.gov**, where Americans for generations to come will be able to learn about their cultural heritage at the end of the century.

OCTOBER 2000

Oct. 23 - 27, 2000

"National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past and Shaping the Future"

The Library of Congress will host an international symposium, "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," on Oct. 23-27, 2000. Librarians from around the world will explore the influences that have shaped national libraries in the past and issues confronting them today and in the next century.

Oct. 30 - 31, 2000

"Guarding the Nation's Heritage: Preservation and Security"

Library preservation and security policymakers will consider future directions in their fields. Topics include establishing preservation and security standards, measuring effectiveness, establishing budgets and allocating funds for preservation and security, opportunities and barriers to cooperation, and challenges posed by the electronic information and digitization age.

DECEMBER 2000

December 2000

National Digital Library Program's "Gift to the Nation"

The National Digital Library Program's "American Memory" project is the Library's premier Bicentennial Gift to the Nation. More than 6 million items will be on-line by the end of the year at **www.loc.gov**. This collection of items from the Library's incomparable American history collections tells America's story to students and lifelong learners everywhere.

The "American Memory" site has been listed among the top Web sites by *Time* magazine, *Family PC Magazine* and *PC Week* and has been called "remarkable" by *The New York Times*. Among the primary sources freely available are thousands upon thousands of materials relating to everyday life: photographs from the Civil War and Depression era, panoramic views of America's cities and towns, examples of popular culture (baseball cards, folk songs), manuscripts of American presidents, Thomas Edison's motion pictures, documents of the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, and the papers of abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

This public-private initiative has been funded through the generosity of the U.S. Congress and private donors.

JANUARY 2001

January 2001 (permanent)

"World Treasures of the Library of Congress"

The Library of Congress is more than America's library, it is a *world* library in the scope of its collections, gathered for two centuries from every corner of the globe.

The exhibition "World Treasures of the Library of Congress" will expand the focus of the Library's first permanent exhibition, "American Treasures," which features more than 270 items representing a cross section of the Library's vast repository of rare books, music, manuscripts, maps, photographs, drawings, audio clips and videotapes.

Items to be included in this popular exhibition are the 1478 Washington Haggadah, Sumerian cuneiform tablets from 2040 B.C., posters illustrated by Toulouse Lautrec and musical manuscripts by Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn.

NEW BICENTENNIAL PUBLICATIONS

America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000

The history of the world's largest library, the Library of Congress, and how it grew in the course of two centuries from a collection of a few hundred books to a treasure house of more than 115 million items in all media is the subject of *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*. This comprehensive, illustrated history, published by Yale University Press and written by James Conaway, author of eight books, will trace the Library of Congress from its "apartment" in the U.S. Capitol to its move to the architecturally spectacular 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building to its expansion to two additional buildings on Capitol Hill.

The Library's collections, comprising much more than books, include motion pictures, maps, legal documents, manuscripts, films, music, sound recordings, photographs, digital files and almost every other medium that records information.

As the size of the institution has grown, so too has its mission. Although its primary purpose is to serve the legislative research and reference needs of Congress, the Library has become the national library, serving as a major information resource for the nation. The book will be available April 24, 2000, in the Library's Sales Shops. It is expected to sell for about $50. Credit card orders may be placed by calling the Sales Shop, (202) 707-0204, or Yale University Press, (800) 987-7323.

The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Today's Library of Congress — its collections, buildings and services — is the subject of the *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.* An artful combination of text, maps and color illustrations, the guidebook will also contain keys to conducting research — in person or from afar — at the world's largest research library. It will include information about the gloriously restored Thomas Jefferson Building.

The book, co-published by Scala Publishers, will be available in the spring in the Library Sales Shops and selected bookstores. The 144-page softcover guidebook will cost $16.95. Credit card orders may be placed with the Sales Shop at (202) 707-0204.

Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress continues to fulfill its mission: "to make its resources available and useful to Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations." How it has carried out this basic mission in the past is the subject of the *Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress*, an illustrated one-volume work containing topical essays and approximately 150 shorter pieces that describe the Library's major collections.

The *Encyclopedia* will be an incomparable resource for readers interested in how the largest repository of knowledge ever assembled in the history of the world was shaped by its leaders, including the current Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, the 13th person to hold the position.

This hardcover book is expected to sell for about $60. The *Encyclopedia* may be ordered through the Library of Congress Sales Shop, (202) 707-0204. ◆

Sala Hispánica de Lectura

Hispanic Reading Room Celebrates 60th Anniversary

BY MEG SMITH

On Oct. 12, 1939, the Hispanic Reading Room at the Library of Congress opened its doors and provided access to the world's finest collection of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American materials and artifacts.

Today the Hispanic Division is still recognized as the foremost source of scholarly material on Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking cultures. "The Hispanic Division has been and continues to be an internationally recognized center for Iberian, Latin American and Caribbean studies," said Latin American Studies Association President Franklin W. Knight in a speech at the Library last year.

Sixty years after the debut of the Library's first area studies reading room, the Hispanic Division has acquired 2.4 million books and periodicals and 10.5 million items including maps, manuscripts, prints, photographs, voice recordings, motion pictures and sheet music. The materials focus on Luso-Hispanic history and culture (Luso refers to Portuguese-speaking cultures; Hispanic refers to Spanish-speaking cultures).

The Hispanic Foundation (now Hispanic Division) was established July 1, 1939, by the Library to serve as a global center for research in Luso-Hispanic studies and to collect materials as widely as possible in history and culture. Both the division and the reading room were the vision of Hispanic Society of New York (now Hispanic Society of America) founder Archer M. Huntington, who provided funds for the acquisition and maintenance of materials. More than 200,000 books have been purchased with endowed funds from Huntington.

Division Chief Georgette Magassy Dorn estimates that almost half of the 7,000 scholars who come to the reading room each year are foreign. "Scholars come from all over the world. Most of them are professors, graduate students, undergraduates, journalists, but the great majority are academics. And they come from places as diverse as India, Japan, Poland, Germany and Spain," she said.

The Hispanic Reading Room in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building opened on Oct. 12, 1939.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb noted that "the division is proud of its service to Congress and remains very responsive to congressional inquiries. For example, in 1995 the Division compiled for Congress the book *Hispanic Americans in Congress, 1822-1995,* which is available on the division's Web site.

"The division also frequently does translations for Congress and assists the interns of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute when they conduct research in the Library. In response to a congressional request, the Hispanic Division helped develop a Web site on Puerto Rico in the Spanish-American War, and it is currently helping the National Digital Library Program develop a special offering on the history of Puerto Rico," he added.

In 1936 Huntington gave the Library of Congress funds for the reading room and named it the Hispanic Society Room of Spanish and Portuguese Arts and Letters. He commissioned Folger Shakespeare Library architect Paul Philippe Cret to design the reading room in the Thomas Jefferson building in the style of the Spanish Renaissance. When it was completed, Huntington and Division Chief Lewis Hanke commissioned a mural of Christopher Columbus's coat of arms painted on stainless steel — the first mural of its kind. And in 1941 the Brazilian government and Nelson Rockefeller commissioned Brazilian painter Cândido Portinari to paint four murals on the walls of the reading room's vestibule depicting early scenes of Iberian conquest in Latin America.

Hanke was a close friend of Huntington's who came from the faculty of Harvard University. Under Hanke, the division expanded the scope of its collection to include more Latin American materials while still remaining a dominant repository of Iberian materials.

Hanke began the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* in 1935 while at Harvard. The *Handbook* is the most complete annotated, multilingual bibliography of Hispanic materials ever assembled, and Hanke made it the main source for the division's collections.

Updated and published yearly, the *Handbook* is still the most famous of the Hispanic Division's publications. Each volume is compiled with annotations by 130 scholars and contains more than 5,000 new entries of scholarly publications in the humanities and

social sciences.

"The presence of the *Handbook* makes the division unique" because of its scope and its use as a guide to acquisitions, Ms. Dorn said.

The division also publishes several guides to its special collections, including *The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress: Manuscripts Concerning Mexico, A Guide* and *The Lowery Collection: A Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1502-1820.* Many of the special collections guides are on the division's home page at **www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic**.

The world's first stainless steel mural, Christopher Columbus's coat of arms, adorns the south wall of the Hispanic Reading Room; Chilean poet Francisco Aguilera was the division's first specialist in Hispanic literature.

Ms. Dorn attributes the Web site's usefulness as a research tool to the efforts of Reading Room Head Everette Larson. "Everette has been at the forefront of providing electronic reference to our scholars," she said.

Luso-Brazilian Specialist Iêda Siqueira Wiarda said the Web site allows more researchers to use the division's resources than ever before. "You don't see all the researchers out in the reading room anymore. Many requests come in by fax and e-mail. …We are truly in contact with most of the world," she said.

According to Ms. Dorn, Dr. Billington's enthusiastic support for digitizing the collections has led to plans for a new initiative with the Library's Brazilian materials. In a September 1998 speech at a World Bank Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Billington reiterated his desire to see more nations, particularly Brazil, make their national treasures and historical documents available to the world through digitization. He said he was "intrigued by Brazil as a multicultural frontier society, with many parallels to U.S. history.

"A 'Brazilian memory' project [patterned after the Library's American Memory on-line collections at **www.loc.gov**) could create a bridge of understanding between the United States and Brazil," he said.

Although the project is still in its planning stages, Ms. Wiarda is optimistic that it will grow to become a partnership between the Brazilian government and the Library of Congress. "I think this is a very imaginative initiative. We are working toward its implementation and we hope to accomplish some of the first steps in 2000," she said.

Because researchers from all over the world seek materials at the Library of Congress, the division has sought to communicate with its worldwide audience through the new electronic resources that have recently emerged.

In 1995 joint funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Fundación MAPFRE América of Spain (MAPFRE) enabled the division to publish all 53 volumes of the *Handbook* on CD-ROM. Dolores Martin, who edited the *Handbook* for 25 years, supervised the conversion before her retirement in June 1999. With funding from Hanke's family, the information on the CD-ROM and its annual updates since 1995 were put on the *Handbook's* Web site at **memory.loc.gov/hlas**.

The searchable Web site has instructions in English and Spanish and receives 30,000 hits a month. Most of the searches are performed in Spanish, illustrating the *Handbook's* importance among Hispanic researchers.

An affiliate of MAPFRE, the Fundación Histórica Tavera, is just completing an updated version of the CD-ROM that includes the most recent editions of the *Handbook*.

Another popular collection traces its origins to the early years of the division. Under Hanke's leadership, the division selected its first Specialist in Hispanic Culture, Chilean poet Francisco Aguilera, in 1942. In addition to serving as *Handbook* editor and assistant chief from 1947 to 1956, Aguilera created one of the division's signature collections: an archive of voice recordings of prominent literary figures and poets known as the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape.

"He was a visionary. In 1942 and '43 recording authors was like going to the moon. It was truly unusual," said Ms. Dorn, who recorded authors with Aguilera before he retired in 1969.

Between 1958 and 1961 Aguilera made three trips to Latin America and recorded 140 writers, including Jorge Luis Borges, Quechua poet Andrés Alencastre, Brazilian prose writer Nélida Piñon and Nobel Prize winner Miguel Angel Asturias.

When Nobel Prize-winning luminaries held readings in the United States, Aguilera and Ms. Dorn would be on hand to record their historic appearances. They captured the voices of Octavio Paz, Camilo José Camilo Cela, Pablo Neruda and Gabriel Garcia Márquez this way.

Gabriel Garcia Márquez was "extremely difficult" to capture on tape, according to Ms. Dorn, because of his dislike of the United States. His first visit to Washington, D.C., was in 1977 and only lasted two days. Ms. Dorn and Dolores Martin rushed to set up an appointment with him. "It was a real coup to record him," she said. "We called him at the hotel where he was staying. He said, 'Well, I can record this morning.' So we jumped in our car and we got it."

"He read from *Autumn of the Patriarch,* which was then unpublished," she said. "Some of the things he read did not make it into the book."

Officials from the Library of Congress field office in Rio de Janeiro, established in 1966, recorded more than 70 of the archive's 82 Brazilian literary figures. Because of the work of the field office, the Library's collection of Brazilian materials is the most extensive in the world.

Ms. Dorn also arranged for the United States Information Agency to record writers for the archive at its offices in Barcelona, Madrid, Lisbon, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Port-au-Prince and Rio de Janeiro.

The number of recordings continued to grow after Ms. Dorn became curator of the archive in 1969. There are now more than 640 recordings, including the voices of modern writers Isabel Allende, Ana Castillo and José María Merino.

In the 1960s and 1970s, division chiefs Howard F. Cline and Mary Ellis Kahler strengthened the division's outreach programs with other libraries and Hispanic associations.

During his 1952-1971 tenure as chief, Cline co-founded the Seminar on the Acquisitions of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), "a seminal and pioneering organization of librarians and area specialists, which is a vital network for acquisitions," according to the Winter 1999 newsletter of the Archer M. Huntington Society. Cline and future division Chief Cole Blasier established the Latin American Studies Association at the Library in 1966. Since then the international organization has grown to 5,000 active members. He also supervised the compilation of the 16-volume *Handbook of Middle American Indians.*

Lorenzo Wright

The advisory board of the *Handbook* meets the Librarian: from left, Jorge Perez Lopez, U.S. Department of Labor; Peter Johnson, Princeton University; Cole Blasier; Asunción Laurin, Arizona State University; Dr. Billington; Dolores Martin; Betty Mequers, Smithsonian Institution; Lambros Comitas, Columbia University; Georgette Dorn; and Franklin Knight, Johns Hopkins University.

Ms. Kahler became chief of the newly renamed Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division in 1973. She greatly increased the division's holdings of Portuguese and Brazilian materials and published guides to the manuscript collections to make them more accessible to researchers. She left the post in 1978 to become field director of the Rio de Janeiro office.

William E. Carter left the directorship of Latin American Studies at the University of Florida to serve as chief from 1978 to 1983. He successfully campaigned to have the division revert to its original name to reflect the intent of its founder. He also actively acquired materials relating to indigenous peoples and cultures of Latin America and the Caribbean and strengthened ties to the Caribbean and Luso-Hispanic embassies and nongovernmental organizations abroad.

During literary critic Sara Castro Klaren's tenure as chief from 1984 to 1986, the division hosted a major exhibition on Miguel de Cervantes. Her successor, political scientist Cole Blasier, appointed Ms. Wiarda as the first Luso-Brazilian specialist and Barbara Tenenbaum as the first Mexican specialist.

In addition to providing detailed reference service, specialists are charged with enhancing the Library's collections in their subject area, according to Ms. Wiarda. "The foundations, embassies and authors get to know us on a personal basis, and they want to make sure that their books are in the Library," she said.

Ms. Dorn estimated that the Library acquires 1,400 new Luso-Hispanic titles a year through the efforts of its specialists.

From her curatorship of the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, Ms. Dorn became head of reference and specialist in Hispanic culture and then assumed the chief's position in 1994. Ms. Dorn teaches history at Georgetown University and has focused on preparing a new generation of Hispanic scholars by improving and

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Jim Higgins

Luso-Brazilian specialist Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, International Republican Institute Fellow Ferreva Alberto de Lemos from Angola and Georgette Dorn

Bicentennial Background

Gifts to the Nation

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Although the Library of Congress has unparalleled collections, there are still important items it would like to add to its collections. "Gifts to the Nation" has been established as one of the Library's Bicentennial projects to help obtain these materials. The Library will be 200 on April 24, 2000.

Through donors' gifts to the institution, the Library is acquiring historically significant items that have been identified by the institution's curators. Other gifts are providing support for endowments and for established Library programs.

Furthermore, the Library is making its own "gift to the nation." The National Digital Library Program, in cooperation with other institutions, by 2000 will offer 6 million items of important American history materials at **www.loc.gov**. Currently, more than 2.5 million items can be viewed at the American Memory Web site.

The James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group, is playing a key role in Gifts to the Nation and in the entire Bicentennial commemoration. The curators' list of recommendations for gifts to the collections was forwarded to the council, which is helping the Library seek donations to make the gifts possible. During its meeting on April 13-14, Chairman John Kluge asked each Madison Council member to consider making a personal gift. In addition to special acquisitions items, potential gifts include endowed chairs, endowed curatorships and endowed centers for scholarship that will promote the creative use of the collections.

Thus far Madison Council members have contributed more than $7.4 million to the Gifts to the Nation project, which, in addition to acquisitions of materials, have supported exhibitions, endowed chairs and other programs. The council has also provided general support of more than $3.3 million for the Bicentennial.

One "gift to the nation" from a Madison Council member has special significance for the Bicentennial. On April 14 Dr. Billington announced a gift of $1 million from Jerry Jones, owner and general manager of the Dallas Cowboys football team, and his wife, Gene, to fund the replacement of volumes from Thomas Jefferson's library, two-thirds of which was lost in a fire in 1851. Jefferson's personal library of 6,487 volumes, acquired in 1815, is the "seed" of today's Library of Congress. Its reconstruction through replacement of the missing volumes in the same edition that Jefferson owned is a major Bicentennial project. All the found books will be featured in the exhibition "Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty," which will open on April 24, 2000. As of Sept. 14, 128 books had been purchased, four had been donated to the Library and 697 titles remained to be acquired. Of the 1,012 items originally needed to complete Jefferson's library, 187 were located in the Library of Congress collections.

"We are extremely grateful to the Madison Council and its chairman, John Kluge, for their generous support of our institution," said Dr. Billington during a reception honoring Mr. Kluge on April 13 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 1999). In addition to its donations thus far of $7.4 million for "gifts to the nation" and $3.3 million for general Bicentennial support, the Madison Council has contributed more than $45 million to support the National Digital Library Program.

Joyce Naltchayan

The Madison Council, under the leadership of John Kluge, is the major supporter of the Library's Bicentennial and its "Gifts to the Nation" project; Council member Jerry Jones and his wife, Gene, are thanked by Dr. Billington for their $1 million gift to help rebuild Thomas Jefferson's personal library.

Glen Krankowski

Gifts to the Library: Some Early Milestones

As the Library of Congress began to grow in national importance in the years following the Civil War, it began to attract occasional gifts from foreign governments and from individuals. In 1882 Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford set a lasting precedent when he persuaded physician Joseph M. Toner to donate his 38,000-volume personal collection to the Library. In approving the gift, which was especially rich in American history and the history of American medicine, the Joint Committee on the Library stated that it was "the first instance in the history of this government of the free gift of a large and valuable library to the nation." Sen. John Sherman, committee chairman, expressed the committee's hope that "an example so laudable may be productive of many

similar literary and scientific benefactions in the future."

In the 1880s, however, the Library of Congress already was out of space in the Capitol building, and it wasn't until after the new Library building opened in 1897 that Sherman's hope could be fulfilled.

The person responsible was Librarian Herbert Putnam, who persuaded, cajoled and impressed many donors and potential donors during his 40 years (1899-1939) as head of the institution. In 1907 he received approval from the U.S. attorney general to use the words "to the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress" for gifts or bequests to the Library. Historian Henry Harrisse, who died in 1910, bequeathed his personal library of maps, manuscripts and rare books to the Library. In 1912 Jacob H. Schiff donated nearly 10,000 volumes and pamphlets of Hebraica. The same year, J.P. Morgan donated to "the National Library" a complete bound set of letters and documents from the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Putnam's major achievement came in 1925. Taking advantage of significant gifts the previous year from James B. Wilbur and Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, he engineered the approval by Congress of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. It was authorized "to accept, receive, hold and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections or its service." Putnam capitalized on that accomplishment by launching a series of initiatives that brought the Library, primarily through private contributions, its first endowed chairs and consultantships. The success of the Trust Fund Board was crucial to his vision of the nationalization of the Library's services and collections.

Finally, the distribution of Library of Congress printed catalog cards to other libraries, which Putnam began in 1901, was a precursor to today's sharing of digitized items from the Library's collections through the National Digital Library. As he explained in his 1901 annual report, Putnam simply could not ignore "the opportunity and appeal" of centralized cataloging as a national Library of Congress service. The result of providing cataloging information through the printed cards would be "prodigious savings to the libraries of the country." Moreover, the technology was available: the Library already housed a branch of the Government Printing Office. The Librarian called the new card service "the most significant of our undertakings of this first year of the new century."

His rationale in 1901 has a familiar ring a century later: "American instinct and habit revolt against multiplication of brain effort and outlay where a multiplication of results can be achieved by machinery. This appears to be a case where it may." ◆

John Singer Sargent

The generous gifts of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (1854-1953) led in 1925 to the creation of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

John Cole is co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee and director of the Center for the Book.

Hispanic
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expanding a program that brings academic interns to the division and also by raising money for graduate student fellowships in Hispanic studies.

Ms. Dorn's goals for the future include using the new technology at hand to provide greater access to the Library's materials for Spanish-speaking scholars. "Our Web page gets twice as many visits to the Spanish version as the English. This is something that puzzles us a great deal because in Latin America the access to the Web is not as widespread as it is here and in Spain," she said. "We would like to put more of our collections on-line, and we've been working at putting up some of our rare materials on the Web.

"We also want to reach out to [school-age children]. We're very conscious of schools' needs, and the library's role in education," she said.

In close cooperation with universities, scholars and embassies, the division organizes about 25 symposia, lectures, poetry readings and other special events each year. On Oct. 20-21, the Library will sponsor a major symposium on Octavio Paz with the Mexican Embassy.

The Hispanic Division's 60th anniversary celebration will be held Columbus Day, Oct. 12. Ms. Dorn said the all-day program will include a panel discussion at the National Digital Library Learning Center in the Madison building. Division specialists in the morning will talk about the Library's Luso-Hispanic holdings "from Columbus to the Internet." An afternoon panel, made up of experts in Luso-Hispanic studies, will talk about scholarship over the past 60 years. A reception will be held in the evening featuring keynote speakers Ambassador of Spain Antonio Oyarzábal and Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.). (For more information on anniversary activities and other programs, access the division's special events Web page at **www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/events.html**.)

"I fully expect that the division's traditions of excellent service, excellent relationships with the research community, outstanding professional dedication to the building of the Library's collections and vigorous dedication to public programming will continue," said Mr. Tabb. "I also expect that the division, which has been in the forefront of using electronic media to disseminate the Library's holdings, will continue in a leadership role in the electronic information age." ◆

Ms. Smith is a former intern in the Public Affairs Office.

'Life of the People'

Exhibition Features Realist Prints and Drawings

BY SARA DUKE AND HARRY L. KATZ

Visitors to the Library of Congress this fall will have an unparalleled opportunity to view outstanding examples of realist graphic art.

The exhibition "Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948" features works on paper by leading North American artists.

Labor advocate and garment manufacturer Ben Goldstein, with the support of his wife, Beatrice, left to the Library of Congress a collection of American prints and drawings informed by a sympathy for the condition of working people. A native New Yorker, he collected over several decades works that stirred his personal interest in the city of his birth, the American people and the human condition. His concerns encompassed a broad spectrum of social and political issues that touched on life in urban centers and in rural areas, American labor and industry, and the experience and achievements of minority groups.

Along with landmark images in the history of American political art, Ben Goldstein assembled outstanding holdings of works by creators who shared his social concerns. Among these artists were women, African Americans and the Mexican muralists who were so influential at the time. The collection is particularly rich in images from the 1930s, when the turmoil and uncertainty of the Depression led increasing numbers of artists to turn toward socially relevant subject matter. Their images include moving portraits, scathing satires, haunting images of social ills and more lighthearted depictions of life in the first half of the 20th century.

The collection represents the legacy of realist artists Robert Henri, John Sloan and Thomas Hart Benton, under whom many of the artists in the exhibition studied and who stood as advocates of representational art. These artists rejected abstraction — in spite of its growing influence in America — as irrelevant and inaccessible. Their empathetic depictions of ordinary men and women enduring or enjoying their everyday lives expressed the pain and rare pleasures experienced by Americans during a period that witnessed two world wars and a devastating economic depression. Artists used their art to fight for civil rights and against social or economic injustice. In a time of almost universal hardship their images conveyed understanding. These prints and drawings let people know for a moment that they were not alone.

The Drunk, ca. 1924. George Bellows created this tense, violent image of a wife struggling desperately to subdue her drunken husband to illustrate an article titled "Why We Prohibit," which appeared in *Good Housekeeping* in 1924, in the midst of the Prohibition era; below left, *In the Subway*, 1921, also by Bellows.

From the diverse wealth of images, themes and techniques represented in the Goldstein Collection, 59 prints and drawings, including notable works by such major figures as Diego Rivera, Stuart Davis, Thomas Hart Benton, John Sloan, George Bellows, and Isabel Bishop, as well as the work of such lesser-known artists as Blanche Grambs, Elizabeth Olds, Lamar Baker and Prentiss Taylor, have been selected.

More information on the Library of Congress's print and drawing collections is available through the Swann Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: swann@loc.gov, or by calling Sara Duke, Curatorial Project Assistant at (202) 707-9115 or Harry Katz at (202) 707-8696. ◆

Ms. Duke is curatorial project assistant for cartoon and caricature in the Prints and Photographs Division. Mr. Katz is the division's curator for popular and applied graphic art.

Clockwise from left: Georges Schreiber's *From Arkansas*, 1941. Schreiber visited 48 states working for the WPA between 1936 and 1939; *White Collar Boys* by Elizabeth Olds, 1936; *The Lord Provides* by Jacob Burck, 1934. The work reflects Burck's training under master political cartoonist Boardman Robinson. He quickly absorbed Robinson's political radicalism; *Builders* by Harry Sternberg, 1935-36. Sternberg pioneered the artistic development of commercial print processes such as screenprinting and offset lithography.

"Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948," curated by Harry L. Katz, the Library's curator of popular and applied graphic art, opens Oct. 20 and closes Jan. 29, 2000. The gallery, located adjacent to the Great Hall in the Jefferson Building, is open to the public free of charge from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. An exhibition catalog with essays by Garnett McCoy and Bernard F. Reilly Jr. and edited by Mr. Katz is available for sale in the Library's Sales Shops.

Clockwise from above: *Mujer Mexicana* by José Clemente Orozco, 1926, based on the fresco Orozco created for his alma mater, the National Preparatory School in Mexico City. It is taken from the panel called *The Return to Labor;* Robert Minor's powerful classic, *Pittsburgh*, 1916, drawn for *The Masses* during a steelworkers' strike; *Eastside New York* by Albert Potter, ca. 1931-35. New York's Lower East Side was a bustling haven for European immigrants and provided a wealth of vital urban imagery for Potter and his fellow artists; Moses Soyer's *Defense Workers*, 1942-43 (also known as *War Workers)*, depicts the faces of workers involved in the war effort; *The Skaters* by Lawrence Beall Smith, 1939, captures the spirit of a city neighborhood and the youthful exuberance of children in a fluid realist style.

Conservation Corner

Rejuvenating Political Cartoons

BY HOLLY HUSTON KRUEGER AND MARK ROOSA

An evolution of materials and techniques in cartooning can be discerned in the upcoming exhibition "Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948." (See related story on page 240.)

Hoboken before (left) and after preservation treatment

The collection came to the Library in 1993. The Conservation Division began treatment last year. So far 59 items have been treated in preparation for the exhibition and book. The treatments involve a wide range of technical solutions. Many objects received minor treatment including dry-cleaning surface dirt, mending tears and removal of extraneous materials such as old hinges and tapes, which could cause damage if kept in place. Selected objects received more complicated treatments that included washing or light bleaching or both to remove discoloration and the products of acidic degradation. Prints and drawings treated with these techniques are healthier, brighter in appearance and closer in tone to the original paper color. A few items, including Robert Minor's *Pittsburgh* (see p. 242). Stuart Davis's *Hoboken* and Harry Sternberg's *Builders* received more complex treatments.

Robert Minor's work from the early 1900s, as typified by *Pittsburgh* (1916), had an extremely strong influence on political cartoonists. This was due in large part to Minor's use of unconventional media such as lithographic crayon and ink washes. The intense black of a grease crayon is perfectly suited to gestural drawings such as these, and soon other cartoonists began using similar media.

Pittsburgh bore the signs of casual handling through the decades since its creation. At some point, it had been rolled and creased. Despite its "rough" appearance, the power of the image invoked by Minor's choice of litho crayon is undiminished. The successful conservation of this piece hinged on finding a balance between preserving the artist's intent and stabilizing the object physically and chemically. A completely pristine appearance would not be possible given the condition of the object, nor would it be desirable, as the raw beauty of the image could be diminished with too much alteration. Treatment for this piece involved removal of polyvinyl acetate (common white glue is a type of PVA) used to adhere potentially damaging material to the back of the paper. Tears were then mended and creases reinforced with Japanese paper, made from the inner bark of the indigenous Japanese *kozo* plant, which is known for its particularly long fibers. The paper was adhered with wheat starch paste, which is routinely used in conservation because of its excellent working properties and because it is reversible should the treatment ever need to be undone.

Harry Sternberg's *Builders* (1935) (see p. 241) came out of the WPA project. Sternberg taught at the Art Student's League and succeeded in bringing original art to a wider audience in the best democratic tradition. He also was active in the development of printing techniques. *Builders*, a well-executed lithograph, is emblematic of the tradition of the glorification of the worker, a genre that could have only grown out of the turmoil of the previous generation's labor struggles, of which Minor's *Pittsburgh* is an iconic example. *Builders* was marred by an unfortunate placement of adhesive tape just next to the figures. Over time the adhesive in the tape had turned dark brown, staining the paper. Treatment involved removal of the darkened adhesive by running solvents through the area. The stain left in the paper was then treated by washing and light bleaching.

Stuart Davis was an active participant in the political fervor of the day. First published in 1918 in the socialist *Liberator* newspaper, Davis's *Hoboken* is a vivid drawing inspired by street life and portrays working-class citizens going about their daily lives. Although more conventional in his choice of materials than Robert Minor, Davis's work is raw and engaging.

His *Hoboken* arrived in the Conservation Division Lab in a severely compromised condition, having rested against corrugated cardboard and acidic window mats for years. Acid from these poor quality materials had migrated, creating a corrugated pattern of discoloration in the paper and a dark rim of discoloration around the image. The discoloration caused by the cardboard was reduced by "float washing" the pieces on specially constructed screens that keep their surfaces from being immersed in water. After washing, original nuances formerly obscured by the darkened paper could be discerned. Successful reduction of the dark rim around the perimeter of the drawings (mat burn) was accomplished by applying localized poultices. While not all of the discoloration could be removed, enough of the dark line of the mat burn was visually "broken" to allow more of the piece to be displayed. ◆

Ms. Krueger is senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division, of which Mr. Roosa is the chief.

Editorial cartoonist Paul Conrad discussed his work at the Library on Sept. 8.

'Afflicting the Comfortable'

Cartoonist Paul Conrad Puts Words Behind the Pictures

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Editorial cartoonist Paul Conrad made the audience laugh at presidents, politics and himself as he brought his bold humor to the Library on Sept. 8 for a "Books & Beyond" program.

The program marked the official acceptance by the Library of a gift of 21 original editorial cartoons from Mr. Conrad. In 1994 Mr. Conrad had donated to the Library 52 drawings dating from 1969 to 1993 and covering such topics as the Vietnam War, the presidency and foreign relations.

Harry Katz, curator of applied and graphic art in the Prints and Photographs Division, displayed the 21 newly donated drawings in the Mumford Room, where the lecture was held. Said Mr. Katz: "We collect what we feel are the best graphic artists of the current generation and past generations."

The Books and Beyond lecture series, sponsored by the Center for the Book, features authors of recent books that have a connection to the Library's collections or programs. Mr. Conrad's new book, *Drawing the Line* (Los Angeles Times, 1999), presents 200 black-and-white drawings ranging from the 1960s to President Clinton's administration.

The lecture was cosponsored by the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon.

Mr. Conrad, a tall Midwesterner with long hair swept straight back from his forehead, displayed a trait that he said he often wished for in his subjects: the ability to laugh at oneself.

In a slide show following his talk, he showed responses mailed by his readers to the *Los Angeles Times*. Many were scrawled over his cartoons, and some included artwork. Some were complimentary. Some were not appropriate for reprinting in this publication. However, one written on a *Los Angeles Times* bill said, "Please deduct the portion that goes to Conrad." Another, written on a veterinarian's reminder postcard, said, "Our records show that it is time for Conrad to receive the immunization listed below: rabies." One handwritten note that blasted Conrad and was signed "no name — I'm a friend of your wife's."

Mr. Conrad called these missives "hilarious." He poked fun at the foibles of presidents from Eisenhower to Clinton, begging, in a rare self-portrait on Nov. 7, 1984, for four more years for Ronald Reagan, whom he had also lambasted as governor of California, so much so that Mr. and Mrs. Reagan regularly called the *Times* to complain, according to an introductory account in *Conartist: 30 Years with the Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles Times, 1993).

One of Mr. Conrad's personal favorites was a cartoon of Nixon nailing himself to the cross. Mr. Conrad said he was proud to be added in 1973 to Nixon's enemies list. Former *Los Angeles Times* editor and executive vice president Shelby Coffey III wrote in the introduction to *Conartist* that Mr. Conrad had "afflicted the comfortable and comforted the afflicted" since he was hired in 1964.

Mr. Conrad said the worst times for him as an editorial cartoonist were during the assassinations of

John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. "I'll never forget those guys. I often wonder what the country would have been like if those men had not been erased from the American political scene."

Mr. Conrad was at the *Denver Post* for 14 years, until he won his first Pulitzer Prize in 1964. He then headed for the *Los Angeles Times*, where he was chief editorial cartoonist until 1993. He went into semiretirement on April 1 of that year — April Fool's day, as some of his readers pointed out. He still draws four cartoons a week for the *Times*, "whether they use them or not."

Today Mr. Conrad's work is syndicated by the *Los Angeles Times* and appears in newspapers around the world. In addition to winning Pulitzer Prizes for a year of cartoons in 1964, 1971 and 1984, he has won many other professional accolades in his more than five decades as a political cartoonist.

He got his start drawing on the bathroom wall in St. Augustine's school in Des Moines, Iowa. He knew better than to write on the bathroom wall, he said. But he did illustrate someone else's editorial comment at age 8 and learned four lessons, he wrote in the introduction to the book.

"First I learned that one picture is worth a thousand words, and that when the establishment gets mad, they always go after the cartoonist, not the editorial writer!

"Second, I learned that it takes a big man to laugh at himself and that, tragically, many of the members of the establishment are not very big men.

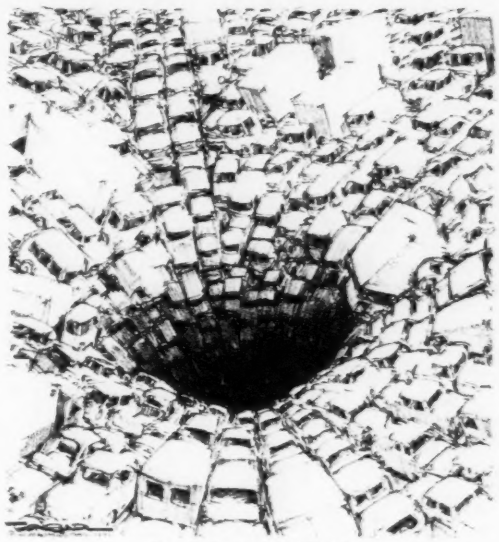
"Third, I learned that I could draw cartoons better than any other kid at St. Augustine's, and that people got excited about my drawings.

"Last, I learned there was deep inside me an urge to say what I thought about life and the establishment to any and all who would look at my drawings. There's too much to be concerned about, and I am a concerned citizen."

Editorial cartoonist Doug Marlette of *Newsday* delivered a tribute to Conrad in 1993, saying: "In the objective, emotionally distant and often cold-blooded world of journalism, where values and passion are scorned, Conrad is our designated feeler."

Said Mr. Conrad: "I can't wait to open the paper in the morning. Sometimes I don't even have to go beyond Page 1 anymore." Mr. Conrad said that before sitting down to draw; he reads every story he can find on a subject in order to get all possible angles. "Then I decide who is right and who is wrong. It isn't drawing. It is an opinion."

WHERE THE FASHION MOGULS GO TO SHOP.



CALIFORNIA SYNDROME

How do the ideas come to him? He cannot explain it, he told one of the 80 or so lecture-goers during a question-and-answer session. They simply come in a flash from his subconscious, he said. "You have to be furious about it at the moment."

How did he get so furious? One formative moment, Mr. Katz speculated, might have been back at the University of Iowa, where Mr. Conrad attended on the G.I. bill after serving in World War II. He took some of his work to show conservative political cartoonist Ding Darling at the *Des Moines Register*, who said: "I don't think you have it in you," citing a lack of perspective and conviction, Mr. Conrad said.

Later his opinions became so strong that during Watergate, the *Los Angeles Times* moved his cartoons off of the editorial page and onto the op-ed page. He grumbled that editors today "don't want any ripples. The *Los Angeles Times* is beginning to look like a shopper. They have no fire in their bellies. We may be witnessing the death of a truly American icon. We are the only country with a First Amendment that gives us the right and privilege to say what is on our minds," he said.

He saved his worst invective for the yuppie generation, whom he said have "money but no character, sensibility but no sense, and nostalgia but no history." They talk about themselves and their perceptions. If this is what sensi-

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Art & Commerce

Future of Literary Publishing Discussed at NEA/LC Event

By JOHN Y. COLE

How to broaden the audience for serious literature in America is the subject of a newly released conference report.

"Bridging Art & Commerce," a symposium hosted at the Library by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the Library's Center for the Book, was held in March. Thirty invited participants from foundations; publishing firms; and literary, arts and library organizations spent the day discussing three topics: trends in authorship, publishing and book selling and their impact on literature; the role of philanthropies in literature; and possible ways for the National Endowment for the Arts to address the key issues and support literature.

The meeting profited from careful preparation and interviews conducted by the Conservation Company of Philadelphia. After welcoming remarks from this writer; Bill Ivey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; and Cliff Becker, director of the NEA's Literature Program, facilitators Paul Connolly and Marcelle Hinand of the Conservation Company presented their interview findings and critical questions for discussion.

Lorenzo Wright

Director of the Center for the Book, John Cole with Cliff Becker, director of the NEA Literature Program, and Bill Ivey, NEA chairman. The National Endowment for the Arts is one of the Center for the Book's national reading promotion partners.

Current Trends and Their Impact on Literature

Interview findings (audiences): The audience for serious literature is relatively small compared to the size of the audience for other books; it is unclear whether the audience for literature is growing or shrinking; and we still have insufficient data about on the audience for literature. *Critical questions:* What are the size and characteristics of the audience for literature? Is the audience growing or shrinking? Why? How do we know? What do we want to know about the readership of literature and how can we improve the way we obtain this information?

Interview findings (writers): The number of writers and poets appears to be growing; there are differing opinions about whether or not the population of writers reflects the diversity of American society; and it is unclear whether the overall quality of writing in the United States is rising or declining.

Interview findings (publishers): The consolidation of commercial publishing, the restructuring of the industry and technological advances have made this an age of rapid change. *Critical questions:* Has the consolidation of commercial publishing led to more or fewer opportunities for publishing certain types of literature? How have nonprofit publishers' roles shifted as a result of the industry's restructuring? Is some literature falling through the cracks and going unpublished?

Interview findings (distributors and booksellers): The trend toward consolidation is dominated by the rise of the book-selling chains and affects book sellers and distributors alike; the growth of on-line book selling and the shifting role of public libraries are important trends that need to be tracked. *Critical questions:* How has the consolidation of book selling and distribution affected access to serious literature? How will the expansion of on-line book selling alter how people obtain literature? How have changes in the library community affected access to literature?

Philanthropies and Government

Interview findings: There is relatively little funding for literature available from national foundations. *Critical questions:* Why is there so little philanthropic support for literature and how can it be increased? How can federal agencies create and improve partnerships to support literature?

The Role of the NEA: Current Role, Resources and Constraints, Possible Strategies

General strategies to support literature: Attract more private foundation support, increase efforts to coordinate and build on the efforts of other organizations that support literature.

Strategies to build the audience for literature: Improve efforts to fight illiteracy and promote literacy; support audience development initiatives; conduct or support research on audiences for literature.

Strategies to support the creation of writing and to increase access to literature: fund and honor writers; support literary presses and distributors; facilitate commercial and nonprofit interaction in the

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Maps, Globes, Panoramas

New Acquisitions in Geography and Map Division

BY ELIZABETH MANGAN AND JAMES A. FLATNESS

The Geography and Map Division acquired during the past year a number of historic maps, globes and panoramas. Among them are what may be the first map to recognize the United States.

Didier Robert de Vaugondy's *Carte du Canada et des Etats' Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale* was produced in Paris by Jean Baptiste Fortin in 1778. Mary Pedley, author of *Bel et Utile* (Tring, Herts., England: Map Collector Publications, 1992), notes that Fortin changed the title to include *Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale,* "thereby making it one of the first maps (if not the first) to recognize the existence of the United States. Its publication must have followed the signing of the alliance between France and the fledgling United States on Feb. 6, 1778."

Also acquired was *A New & Exact Mapp of the Island of Jamaica,* by Bochart & Knollis, printed in London for Charles Harper in 1684. This early large map of Jamaica was originally bound into the *Laws of Jamaica,* 1684 and contains extensive information on the physical, cultural and economic landscape of the island, one of the most important English colonies of the 17th century.

Neshan Naltchayan

James Flatness holds a very large 1781 French wall map of North America by Louis Charles Desnos.

Julius Bien's *1858 Preliminary Chart of Charleston Harbor and Its Approaches* is signed by Maj. Gen. S.W. Crawford, a Union officer at Fort Sumter. It is accompanied by an 1869 letter from Crawford that provides historical background on the Confederate bombing of the fort. It is possible that Crawford had this hydrographic chart with him during his duty at Fort Sumter.

The Library acquired an 1837 map of Hawaii, titled *Na Mokupuni O Hawaii Nei,* that is drawn by Kalama, a Hawaiian cartographer, and produced at the printing press at the Lahainaluna missionary school in Hawaii. The map was intended for the instructional use of Hawaiian students, and represents the Library's earliest example of the rare maps printed at the Lahainaluna Press.

Two unique panoramic maps have also been added to the collections in the past year. These are the only known copies of *Philmont, N.Y., 1881,* by an unknown author; H.H. Bailey's *Elmira, N.Y. 1873;* and a previously unrecorded panoramic view, *Derby, Shelton and East Derby, Conn., 1898,* by Landis and Hughes. The Library also acquired W.G. Fonseca's *Winnipeg, 1884,* produced in Ottawa, which contains 22 border vignettes. The only other copy of this view is held in the National Archives of Canada.

The Library's globe collection has also grown through the purchase of *The Excelsior* (6.8 inches in diameter), manufactured by I.S. Wachob & Co. in Scranton, Pa., around 1870; *The Franklin Terrestrial Globe* (12.4 inches in diameter), produced in Troy, N.Y., by H.R. Nims & Co., between 1869 and 1885; and a Persian manuscript celestial globe hand-painted on a solid wooden sphere (5.2 inches in diameter), produced around 1650. It was purchased for the Library by the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector advisory and support board. This is the only pre-1900 Islamic globe in the

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Neshan Naltchayan

Hand-painted Persian celestial wooden globe, ca. 1650

Beyond Area Studies

Library Hosts 'Globalization' Seminar

By JERRY H. BENTLEY

This fall, professors at more than two dozen community colleges across the country are teaching courses with a new, cross-cultural focus after attending "Globalizing Regional Studies," a seminar hosted by the Library of Congress in July 1999.

The instructors gathered for a three-week course whose purpose was to provide community college teachers with an opportunity to exchange ideas with leading scholars, pursue their individual research projects at the Library of Congress and explore new ways of organizing knowledge about the world, beyond the conventional approach.

About half of America's undergraduate students attend community colleges, yet community college faculty have less opportunity to conduct research or keep up with recent trends in scholarship than their colleagues in four-year colleges and universities.

The seminar enabled participants to meet with scholars who are active in seeking new ways to interpret global interactions. It also enabled them to use the rich holdings at the Library in carrying out research that will enhance the courses they teach.

Funded by the Ford Foundation, the seminar was a joint venture of the American Historical Association, the Community College Humanities Association and the Library of Congress. Co-directors of the seminar's program were this author and Charles Evans, a professor at Northern Virginia Community College. Lester Vogel of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs served as the seminar's research director.

The formal program focused on efforts to move beyond traditional "area studies." After World War II, American political, military and business leaders realized a need for reliable knowledge about the major world regions — East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Southwest Asia (often referred to as the Middle East), Russia and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Africa, North America, Latin America and Oceania. To develop this knowledge they instituted programs of area studies at American universities. Major funding sources for many of these programs were the U.S. government and private organizations, such as the Ford Foundation. Meanwhile, the Library of Congress assembled extraordinary collections of publications on the world's various regions.

In many ways these initiatives led to improvements in understanding individual nations, regions and international realities. Area studies programs fostered expertise in world languages and generated libraries of information about foreign lands and peoples. Although U.S. area studies programs have generated more information than earlier efforts, the traditional approach has recently come under scrutiny. Some critics have charged that Cold War interests tainted area studies and influenced scholars' conceptions of global relationships. They argued that both the institutional structures and the substantive content of area studies were expressions of U.S. hegemony in the world. Some have questioned the scientific status of area studies, characterizing them as purely descriptive exercises with no theoretical or explanatory power. Others have pointed out that these programs have focused attention almost exclusively on individual societies and ignored trans-regional and global processes that have profoundly influenced the development of both individual societies themselves and the world as a whole.

The seminar explored possibilities of developing different approaches to international studies. During the past few decades, world historians have devoted attention to precisely the kinds of large-scale processes that area studies scholarship had overlooked, such as climatic changes, mass migrations, campaigns of imperial expansion, cross-cultural trade, biological exchanges, transfers of technology, the spread of ideas and ideals, and the expansion of religious faiths and cultural traditions. In exploring these changes, world historians have pioneered some promising ways to understand the larger world by taking a more global approach to the past.

The seminar's program brought together a series of guest faculty who discussed recent scholarship in world history under seven distinct but related topics: John R. McNeill of Georgetown University discussed scholarship on biological exchanges in world history; Patrick Manning of Northeastern University addressed the themes of migration and diaspora; Patricia Seed of Rice University spoke about cultural exchanges; James D. Tracy of the University of Minnesota dealt with issues that have arisen in the study of cross-cultural trade in world history; Edmund Burke III of the University of California at Santa Cruz explored the literature on imperialism and colonialism; Margaret Strobel of the University of Illinois at Chicago examined gender-related questions; Stanley N. Katz of Princeton University discussed civil society and democratization in global perspective.

Like the seminar's formal program, research projects undertaken by seminar participants also reflected the influence of cross-cultural interactions in world history. For example, Michele Dolphin of Front Range Community College investigated the encounters of African, European and Asian musical traditions in the United States; Maureen Nutting of North Seattle Community College studied transnational identity in the Japanese diaspora in Brazil; Joseph Walwick of Manatee Community College studied the domestic and global ramifications of Sputnik; Shelley Wiley of Nash Community College explored religious traditions of the African diaspora in the Caribbean; and Y.K. Hui of Frank Phillips College focused on the question of civil society in China and the Chinese diaspora.

Seminar participants are using their experience at their home institutions, where they are organizing talks, panels, workshops, seminars and curriculum-development projects to take advantage of area studies scholarship while moving beyond traditional area studies approaches.

For further information about the seminar and other Globalizing Regional Studies initiatives, see the project's Web page at **www.theaha.org/grs**. ◆

Mr. Bentley is a history professor at the University of Hawaii. He also edits the Journal of World History.

Conrad

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tivity means, I wish I'd taken up a life of crime."

He said he overhears them debating about balsamic vinegars and cold-pressed vs. warm-pressed olive oil in the aisles of his local supermarket in California, where they clog the streets with their sport-utility vehicles. "This is a self-absorbed group the like of which I really can't compare."

"People can be accountable and responsible for an entire career and that's what I've attempted to do," Conrad concluded.

The Center for the Book was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. For information about its activities, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**.

The Swann Foundation, administered by the Prints and Photographs Division, supports a continuing program at the Library of preservation, publication, exhibition, acquisition and scholarly research in the related fields of cartoon, caricature and illustrations. For more information, visit the Swann Foundation Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

NEA

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literature field; and promote literature.

In the discussion, this writer provided historical perspective on the issues under consideration. In particular he noted the acceleration of the trends toward industry consolidation since a similar conference in 1986, "Book Distribution and Literary Publishing," sponsored by the Center for the Book and NEA's Literature Program at the Library of Congress in 1986.

NEA has recently initiated several projects aimed at providing literature with a broader audience, additional foundation support and research about its audience.

It has awarded a chairman's grant to the American Library Association (ALA) to support the planning phase of a Millennium Leadership Project that will help promote libraries as cultural centers in all 50 states. The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and other organizations will join ALA in sponsoring "Live at the Library 2000: Linking Libraries, Communities and Culture," a yearlong celebration of the arts. Grants will be awarded to 500 libraries, representing every state, to develop partnerships and host programs during National Library Week, April 9-15, and throughout the year with writers, actors, musicians and other artists. Applications for grant funds will be posted on the ALA Web site: **www.ala.org/publicprograms**.

The NEA also is hosting a roundtable for foundation professionals at this year's Grantmakers in the Arts Conference in San Francisco to discuss the benefits of supporting literary activity. It also is updating the NEA's 1989 study, *Who Reads Literature?* Finally, the NEA will become, along with the Center for the Book, a nonfinancial co-sponsor of the Book Industry Study Group's 1999/2000 Reading Research Study. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

Maps

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Library's collection and the only known wooden Islamic globe currently held in the United States.

Mrs. Howard Ahmanson of the Madison Council also purchased *Atlas General de la Chine, De La Tartarie Chinoise, et Du Tibet,* by J.B. D'Anville, published in Paris by J.A. Dezauche around 1790. It includes 50 numbered maps and plans, eight of which were not in the 1737 edition of the atlas, and 14 plates of cultural and ethnographic interest that were also not part of the earlier edition. The Madison Council's Ray Nasher purchased Louis Charles Desnos's *Nle. Carte d'Amerique ... Septrentrionale et Meridionale ...,* produced in Paris in 1781 as an engraved, hand-colored wall map on four sheets joined with attached borders and measuring 45 by 42 inches.

An atlas of note acquired during the year includes Petrovich Fedor Litke's *Atlas du Voyage autour de Monde de la Corvette Seniavine fait en 1826, 1827, 1828 et 1829 ...* published in St. Petersburg in 1832, which illustrates the 1826-1829 circumnavigation and exploration of the North Pacific (Bering Sea) and Caroline Islands under the command of P.F. Litke. ◆

Neshan Naltchayan

An enlargement of the cartouche from the 45-by-42-inch wall map *Nle. Carte d'Amerique ... Septrentrionale et Meridionale ...*, 1781, by Louis Charles Desnos of Paris

Ms. Mangan is head of the Technical Services Section in the Geography and Map Division. Mr. Flatness is a cartographic specialist in the division.

News from the Center for the Book

Library and Book History Update

■ **Idaho Book History and Book Arts.** Since its creation in 1994, the Idaho Center for the Book has focused on book arts and the history of books, printing and authorship in Idaho.

Its literary map of Idaho, "Idaho by the Book," is in the shape of a "tetrategraflexagon," a specially molded design in which users flex the map to view three different pages. This imaginative map is included in the new Library of Congress book *Language of the Land* (see below).

Another project, according to Idaho Center for the Book Director Tom Trusky, is to make self-taught Idaho artist and book maker James Castle and his books "household names and belongings," at least in Idaho. Toward this end, the Idaho center is publishing six Castle facsimile books and a book about Castle and is also producing a film about him. The Idaho Center for the Book and the American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA) are sponsoring an exhibition, "Reputedly Illiterate: James Castle & the Book" in the AIGA gallery in New York City. It opens on March 29 and continues until May 12, when it becomes available for rental as a traveling exhibition. For information about the Idaho Center for the Book, visit its Web site at **www.lili.org/icb** or write Idaho Center for the Book, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. Its newsletter is published twice a year.

Chuck Scheer

"Idaho by the Book" is one of nine new literary maps produced by state centers for the book included in the popular new volume, *Language of the Land*.

■ **Library History Projects Planned for Bicentennial.** The Center for the Book is assisting in several projects about the history of the Library of Congress that have been inspired by its forthcoming bicentennial. In the spring, Yale University Press, in association with the Library, will publish an illustrated history entitled *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000*. The author is James Conaway, whose previous books include *The Smithsonian: 150 Years of Adventure, Discovery and Wonder* (1995).

Josephus Nelson of the Library's Manuscript Division received a $10,000 James H. Billington award from a gift fund established by Madison Council members Abe and Julienne Krasnoff. The award will support a Library of Congress oral history project in which selected staff members, most of them recently retired, are being interviewed about their experiences at the Library.

Lynne Hammette of the Facility Design and Construction Office is working on a project to preserve and display Library of Congress artifacts and early furniture. Many of the items, including a restored oil portrait of Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress 1864-1897, will be displayed in the Librarian's ceremonial office in the Jefferson Building. With help from library historian Jane Aikin, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole is organizing and editing an *Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress*, a one-volume reference work that will outline the history of many of the Library's collections, services and administrative units. It will be published in 2001.

■ **George Washington's Legacy.** At the Library on Nov. 19 and 20, the Center for the Book will cosponsor, with the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the Third Annual George Washington Symposium. The meeting culminates a year of special exhibitions, publications and conferences organized to mark the 200th anniversary of Washington's death. In addition to presentations from historians that analyze Washington's lasting effect on American life and culture, symposium speakers will focus on new ways of educating people about the nation's first president. Library of Congress curators will introduce participants to the Library's Washington and Washington-related collections, including books, manuscripts, maps and surveys. There will be a special presentation about the Library's digitization of

Washington's papers and maps, a program about "Washington on Film" and a tour of the exhibition "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," which opens Nov. 18. For further information, contact the office of the director, Mount Vernon, telephone (703) 799-8652.

■ **Book Historians Meet in Madison.** On July 15-18 in Madison, Wis., more than 200 academics, librarians and students of book history participated in the 1999 conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP). The meeting was hosted by the University of Wisconsin's Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America. Sessions were held at the University of Wisconsin's School of Library and Information Studies and at the nearby State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The program consisted of 50 panel sessions and round tables, and featured 88 papers and presentations on subjects ranging from 16th century theories of intellectual property to the modern lesbian and gay publishing industry.

Gutenberg Anniversary

SHARP Conference 2000

3–8 July 2000 in Mainz, Germany

The featured speakers at plenary sessions were Nicolas Kanellos, founder and director of Arte Publico Press, a leading U.S. Hispanic literary publisher, and Janice A. Radway, a professor at Duke University, whose most recent book is *A Feeling for Books: The Book-of-the-Month Club, Literary Taste and Middle Class Desire* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997). John Y. Cole represented the Library of Congress at the Madison meeting. On July 15, with Ian Willison of the University of London, he chaired an informal roundup of history of the book projects around the world. On July 18 he chaired a panel session on "World War II Reading: The Victory Book Campaign, Radio Networks and Pulp Magazines."

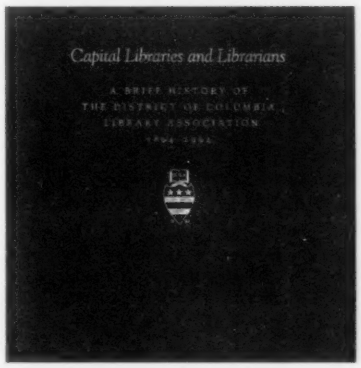
The eighth annual SHARP conference will be in Mainz, Germany, July 3-8, 2000, under the auspices of the Gutenberg Institute for the History of the Book at the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz. For information visit the conference Web site at **www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Geschichete/buwi** or e-mail sharp@uni-mainz.de. For information about SHARP, visit its Web site at **www.indiana.edu/~sharp** or contact membership secretary Barbara Brannon, Wesleyan College, 4760 Forsyth Road, Macon, GA 31210-4462, telephone (912) 757-5134, fax: (912) 757-5104.

■ **Publications.** Two recent Library of Congress publications are based on Center for the Book projects that were funded in part through private sector contributions to the center. *Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen,* edited by James Gilreath, (see LC *Information Bulletin,* July 1999) contains papers presented at a conference held at the Library of Congress on May 13-15, 1993. The Library's James Madison Council helped support the meeting. *Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps,* by Martha Hopkins and Michael Buscher, (see LC *Information Bulletin,* September 1999) culminates an education and reading promotion project funded by a 1992 grant of $503,000 to the Center for the Book from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

As editors of the book *Print Culture in a Diverse America* (University of Illinois Press, 1998), James Danky of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and Wayne A. Wiegand of the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, have won the 1999 Carey McWilliams Award for an outstanding scholarly or literary work on an aspect of the "U.S. experience of cultural diversity." *Print Culture in a Diverse America* contains essays originally presented at a 1995 conference sponsored by the Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America at the University of Wisconsin (see LC *Information Bulletin,* September 1998). The Center for the Book provided partial support for the conference. The book is dedicated to John Cole.

A lecture by Mr. Wiegand sponsored at the Library of Congress by the Center for the Book and the American Studies Association on Oct. 31, 1997, was published in the January 1999 issue of *The Library Quarterly.* The title is "Tunnel Vision and Blind Spots: What the Past Tells Us About the Present; Reflections on the Twentieth Century History of American Librarianship."

Copies of *Capital Libraries and Librarians: A Brief History of the District of Columbia Library Association, 1894-1994* (Library of Congress, 1994), an illustrated 76-page book, are available free from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920, telephone (202) 707-5221, fax: (202) 707-0269, e-mail: cfbook@loc.gov ◆



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